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AND
ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The following was published in the *Gaceta* of yesterday.

Cayacta, March 26, 1840.

To H. E. Brigadier General, Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Juan Manuel de Rosas, charged with the affairs of Peace, War, and Foreign Affairs of the Argentine Confederation, Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres.

The undersigned has the grateful satisfaction to inform Y. E. from the field of battle, in the midst of the din of arms, and agitated with the most pleasing sensations, that in the afternoon of this day, have been completely routed and exterminated the division of the miserable satellites of the tyranny, which under the most wicked combinations, and under the command of the execrable traitor unnatural Santafecino and odious unitarian Mariano Vera, had dared to profane (disembarking in the north of the Province,) this soil consecrated to be only the abode of the free. The said infamous Chief Mariano Vera, whose name will go down accursed to posterity, remained dead on the field of battle, covered with lance wounds, as also his Secretary José Pino, Colonel Francisco Reinafe and other officers, who at this moment it is not possible to designate, nor the number of killed and prisoners, amongst the latter was the Santafecino traitor and odious unitarian Captain Cayetano Basaldua, who was executed on the spot, expiating by his death his crimes and treachery to the land which unfortunately gave him birth.

Our only casualty in this affair has been a trumpeter wounded.

After congratulating Y. E., this worthy Province, and the Argentine Confederation on so signal a triumph, in which we have gathered the laurels of victory, rendered more luxurious as being drenched in the blood of the sacrilegious odious unitarians, it only remains for the undersigned to recommend the officers and soldiers, who rushed with fury on the enemy, covering themselves with glory, sustaining with their accustomed valour the Santafecino name, and rendering themselves worthy of the gratitude of their fellow citizens.

God preserve Y. E. many years.

JUAN PABLO LOPEZ.

Calisto de Vera.

H. E. the Governor of Buenos Ayres, returned a congratulatory reply to the above on 2nd inst.

House of Representatives of the Province.
Sitting of 19th ult.

The draft of a reply proposed by the Special Committee to the note of H. E. the Governor of the 14th ult., was taken into consideration.

Señor Torres, in the course of his speech said, that were the House to act in opposition to the wish of all the Province, and admit the resignation of office made by Don Juan Manuel de Rosas, it would be a calamity for the country. Indeed, he might say, that the country would be lost, and lost too without remedy, should the proferred renunciation be accepted. The Committee is aware of the great and extraordinary sacrifices which Señor Rosas has made of health, fortune, and domestic ties, for the country, the cause of Federation, Liberty and American Independence, which entitle him to the esteem of his fellow citizens and the eternal gratitude of the Republic. No one but Señor Rosas can conclude the work which has been commenced, and it cannot be abandoned without imminent risk to the country. The Committee is aware of the necessity of granting to Señor Rosas the retirement he requires, but it cannot be done without exposing society to frightful disorder, he being the only one who can restrain the masses. It being a fact generally admitted, that the country must fall if Señor Rosas quits the helm of government, the latter cannot surely as a citizen and military man resist the call of his country, its preservation being the most sacred and paramount duty which man owes to society.

Señor Garrigós spoke on the same side, and concluded by proposing a project, in tenor, that the House taking into consideration the wishes expressed by Señor Rosas, in his note of the 14h March, agree that his term of office be until the re-establishment of the exterior peace of the Republic, the same being duly announced to the House by the Governor of the Province.

Señor Argerich, recalled to the House the period in the year 1832, when the first administration of Señor Rosas concluded, and the disasters which ensued, which ought to be a lesson to all, and he (Señor Argerich) was firmly of opinion that if the House acceded to the resignation made by Señor Rosas, it would be opening the door to disorder, anarchy, the ruin of the Representation and social order, and he did not think that Senor Rosas had any other alternative but to submit to the unanimous voice of the Province.

Señor Campana thought that if the House accepted the resignation of Señor Rosas, it would be a triumph to their enemies the unitarians, and enlarged upon the great dangers to which the country would be exposed should such an event take place. Señor Rosas (said the speaker) ought to continue his labours in imitation of the hero Washington ; who did not retire until he had concluded his work.

Señor Gonzalez Peña, adverted to the many revolutions which the country had suffered, averring, that in the person of Señor Rosas, Providence had accorded one who had restored it to a state of peace, and that by his continuing in the government this peace would be preserved, because his administration being based on public opinion could not be put down.

Señor Mancilla, said that the House ought not, and could not admit the renunciation made by Señor Rosas. In respect to his retirement from office when the exterior peace of the Republic took place, he would ask how could a government weak by the law counteract an army of enemy unitarians, if the fate of arms should yield them any advantage. He would again designate them an army of unitarians, because headed by the traitor Lavalle, they could not be any other although Lavalle now pretends to be a Federal, as he is a Frenchman and would turn Moor, if he thought it would assist him in his attacks on the government of Señor Rosas. He (Señor Mancilla) would not not enter into any terms with those who have betrayed their country and joined with the foreigner, and when he saw Argentines united to Frenchmen or any other foreign nation, he could not forget that he was a patriot of the year 1810. Señor Mancilla in conclusion said, that he wished those who had presumed to state, that he was one who had counselled Señor Rosas, to send the unitarians to prison and to the barracks, to know that Señor Rosas needed no counsel, but that if his (Señor Mancilla's) opinion had been asked, he would have advised

(See last page.)

Official Documents.

¡VIVA LA FEDERACION!

Buenos Ayres, March 28th, 1840.
31st year of the Liberty, 25th of the Independence,
And 11th of the Argentine Confederation

To the Executive of the Province.

The Hon. House of Representatives of the Province, in use of the ordinary and extraordinary sovereignty with which it is invested, has sanctioned the following law.

Art. 1. In order to meet the deficit which appears in the estimates of the present year; which with the calculation of the ways and means have been laid before the House by the Executive and agreed to, the sums mentioned in the following articles are appropriated.

2. The Mint shall place at the disposal of the government, in the course of the present year, the sum of twelve millions of dollars currency, to be successively emitted as required.

3. Ten millions of Stock shall be created; bearing interest after the rate of 6 per cent. per annum ; and there shall be assigned for its redemption a sum corresponding to the provisions of the laws now in force.

4. The Administration of Public Credit is authorised to sell the said Stock, according to the orders to that effect which may be imparted to it by the government, but at not less than 60 per cent.

5. The dividends on the Stock created by article 3, whilst it remain unsold, appertain to the government, the redeeming capital being appropriated to the general sinking fund.

6. Let the present law be inserted in the book of funds and public revenue of the Province.

7. Let this be communicated to the Executive, &c.

(The President of the Hon. House.)

MIGUEL GARCIA.

(The Secretary.)

Manuel Irigoyen.

Treasury bills in circulation on 1st inst., 4,385,600 dollars.

Bank notes in circulation on 26th ult., 35,058,540 dollars, according to the following statement.

Notes emitted, from 1 to 500 dollars, the latter being the highest class of notes issued..........		43,129,854
Burnt................	4,465,460	
Lost................	3,605,854	8,071,314
		35,058,540

The above statement is dated Buenos Ayres, March 31, 1840, and signed by the Directors of the Mint, viz —Bernabé de Escalada, Juan Alsina, Narciso de A Martinez, Juan de Victorica, Laureano José Cazon, Miguel Ambrocio Gutierrez, Miguel de Riglos, Manuel Blanco Gonzalez, Manuel Nuñez, *Secretario.*

A despatch from Commandant José Maria Velasquez, to the government, states that Don Manuel Molina, has made over for the service of the State, the amount of the hire of the carts which conveyed the troops under the orders of Lieut. Col. John B. Thorne, from Buenos Ayres to the Canada de Escobar.

Buenos Ayres, March 17th, 1840.

The Hon. House of Representatives.

To the Executive of the Province.

The Honorable House of Representatives has in its sitting of this date sanctioned the following law :—

Art. 1. The impost of the *Contribucion Directa*, shall in the present year 1840, be paid under the same regulations as set forth by the regulatory Committees of capitals for the year 1839.

2. The contributors who have transferred capital subject to contribution in the period since the regulation of the preceding year, shall manifest the same to the Collector General within 15 days for the city and 30 for the country, in order that the correspondent deduction be made to them and augmentation to the actual owners for the present year.

3. Let this be communicated to the Executive.

(The President of the Hon. House.)

MIGUEL GARCIA.

(The Secretary.)

Lucas G. Peña.

Finance Department.

Buenos Ayres, March 26th, 1840.

In order that the law of the *Contribucion Directa* sanctioned by the Hon. House of Representatives on the 17th inst., be duly complied with, the government has ordered and decreed.

Art. 1. After the expiration of the fifteen days expressed in article 2 of said law, for the manifestation of capitals transferred, and within the thirty following days the owners of property in the city shall pay into the office of the Collector General the Contribucion Directa for the present year, in accordance with the regulations of the regulatory Committee of capitals in the preceding year.

2. The contributors who in the period mentioned in the preceding article, have not paid the amount of their contribution, shall be assessed 20 per cent. in addition, according to article 14 of the law of 12th April 1833.

3. In order that owners of property in the country districts, who have transferred capital subject to contribution, may not be put to inconvenience by coming to make the required manifestation to the Collector General, they can do so to the Justices of Peace of their respective districts, as it regards the aforesaid diminution and augmentation in the period of the thirty days, expressed in article 2 of said law, which will commence from the date of the present decree.

4. After the thirty days expressed in the preceding article, and within the thirty following days, the Justices of Peace shall demand of the owners of property in the country districts the payment of the Contribucion Directa, giving to each of the contributors the correspondent receipt, and remit to the office of the Collector General the sums collected with the vouchers.

5. Let this be published.

ROSAS.

MANUEL INSIARTE.

A decree dated 26th inst., states that it being necessary to fill up the vacancies in the Ecclesiastical Senate occasioned by the decease of the Rev. Valentin J. Gomez, Bernardo de la Colina, José Maria Terrero and Domingo Gonzalez Gorostizú, the government therefore order—

Art. 1. The five chairs of *Dignidades de Presbitero* shall be occupied, the 1st by the Dean Diego Estanislado Zavaleta, the 2nd by the Rev. Dr. Miguel Garcia, the 3rd by the Rev. Dr. Saturnino Segurola, the 4th by the Canon Francisco Silveira, the 5th by the Canon Dr. Manuel Pereda Saravia.

2. For the two chairs of Canon Deacons are appointed, for the 1st the Curé of the Parish South of the Cathedral Felipe Elortondo y Palacios, and for the 2nd the Curé of the Parish North of the Cathedral Juan Antonio Argerich, retaining his Curacies.

3. The two chairs of Canon Sub-deacons shall be occupied, the 1st by the Curé of the Parish of San Miguel Dr. Mariano Somellera, retaining his curacy, and the 2nd by Dr. Domingo Caviedes.

4th. The following are named honorary Canons, Drs. José Reina and Ventura Lara, (government Chaplains,) Paulino Gari and José Leon Banegas, the Rev. Feliciano Antonio Martinez, Andres Leonardo de los Rios, Martin Boneo, José Tomas Gaete, Cirilo Garay, Ramon Olavarriete, Francisco de Paula Robles, Tomas Xavier Gomensoro and Carlos Torres.

A note dated 26th ult., from Don Agustin Garrigós, Under Secretary of the Home Department, to the Director of the Hospital for women, states that he has received orders from H. E. the Governor to point out various abuses connected with the management of said Hospital, (they are mentioned in the note,) which have been carried to such an extreme that some individuals have withdrawn their subscriptions to the establishment on the plea that it had departed from its original institution. The government is aware that the illness of the Director prevented him from devoting the attention he had till then bestowed on the establishment, it has however become necessary to rectify the evils complained of, and therefore the government request that on the receipt of the present note, the Overseer of the hospital Luis Sanchez be discharged from an employment he has so unworthily filled, and that care be taken that the person appointed to succeed him possesses every requisite for the office, besides that of being attached to the national cause of Federation.

A memorandum dated 26th ult., states that the government taking into consideration that the Hospital for women suffers great injury from being under the charge of only one Director, who in case of illness has no one to occupy his place, appoints a Committee to manage it upon the same plan as that of the Hospital for men. The Committee is to consist of Señor Juan Carlos Rosados, (the present Director,) who is to be President, Señores Francisco Antonio Belaustigui, G. Remigio Gonzales Moreno, and Drs. Martin Montufar and José Fuentes de Arguibel.

The *Gaceta* of the week contains communications of reply to the government from various persons whose clerical and civil appointments are above noticed, returning thanks, &c.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

A work has been published in Paris, entitled—*Journaux des Sièges faits ou soutenus par les Françaıs dans la Péninsule de* 1807 *à* 1814, *rédigé d'après les ordres du Gouvernement, sur les Documents existant aux Archives de la Guerre et au Dépôt des Fortifications.* Par J. Belmas, Chef de Bataillon du Génie.

Upon which the London Quarterly Review of December last contains some very pungent remarks. It would seem from the documents now brought to light, that Napoleon was often in the habit of giving his Marshals and other officers a "good setting down," and that there were continual squabbles, jealousies and insubordination of his generals amongst themselves, or according to the tory Quarterly.—

Provided they obeyed *him*, he seems to have been totally indifferent how they behaved to one another. His very interests were often sacrificed to his vanity; and even the reverses of his lieutenants had to his mind the consolation of showing the world that Napoleon the Great was *all in all*, and that without him *La belle France*, and all her skilful marshals and her valiant armies, were—NOTHING.

The following are other extracts from the Quarterly.

In a letter, dated Paris, 31st August, 1809, Buonaparte criticises pretty severely the conduct of Soult, Victor, Jourdan, and, in short, of everybody in the campaign of Talavera, and disapproves, of course, not only the mode in which that battle was fought, but its being fought at all, when there were *only* '50,000 French to 30,000 English, who have thus been allowed to *brave* the whole French army. *A battle never* should be fought unless you have *three-fourths* of the chances in your favour.'

In a letter of the 31st January, 1810, in tracing a plan for the ensuing campaign, he says—

'The Emperor considers that there is nothing in Spain dangerous but the English; that all the rest is *canaille,* that can never keep the field.'

We find, however, in these volumes one instance, at least, of a pitched battle, in which the Spaniards, though miserably beaten, deserve more honourable mention. Marshal Victor, two or three days after his victory of Medellin (28th March, 1809), writes to King Joseph :—

'The loss of the Spaniards was so great that it must be seen to be believed. I myself have gone over the field of battle to ascertain the facts. All the Spanish battalions which General Cuesta had stationed to oppose us, whether in line or in columns, *are still lying there in the same order.* Every man, officer, and soldier was killed! I at first stated their loss at from 10,000 to 12,000 killed: I now believe it was more. All my staff have seen it as well as myself. But you must not suppose that this was a massacre of prisoners: no, they defended themselves to the last extremity, exclaiming *No quarter.* The sight of the field of battle is really frightful.'

Such steady bravery is admirable; but much more astonishing is the alleged fact, that the death of these 12,000 heroes, the capture and utter dispersion of the rest of the Spanish army, cost the French but 340 men killed and wounded!

But though the Spaniards were thus powerless in the field, their defences of their towns exhibit the highest degree, not merely of courage and enthusiasm, but of skill and ability.—The details given by M. Belmas of the well-known sieges of Saragossa and Girona are exceedingly interesting, and raise, if possible, the reputation of these wonderful defences; and particularly that of Don Mariano Alvarez, the governor of Girona, whose resistance, though less romantic, and therefore less celebrated, was even more obstinate, and, in the loss incurred by the French, more important, than that of Saragossa. It lasted nine months, during which the French fired 11,910 bomb-shells, 7984 howitzer shells, and 80,000 canon-balls. Of a garrison of 10,000, and a population of 20,000, one-half perished by famine, sickness, and the sword.

The siege cost the French at least as dear. M. Belmas admits their loss to have been 15,000; but this must be far short of the mark, for we have the evidence of General Verdier, commanding the besieging army himself, that on the 21st of September, *three months before the capture of the place,* his own division of the army, which was specially employed in the siege, had *already* lost 12,000 men; and this is subsequently repeated by Augereau ;—

'This division has suffered greatly, as well by the enemy's fire as by sickness, to such a degree, that, of 17,000 men, with which it began the siege, it has to-day (28th September) but 5000 left.'—*Augereau to the Minister of War.*

But we notice this siege more particularly as exhibiting some instances of that incredible insubordination which Buonaparte seems to have tolerated (and toleration with him was encouragement) amongst his generals. The fact is so curious, that every fresh example which emerges is worth notice.

The general of division, Count Gouvion St. Cyr, commanded in chief the army, under whose protection the first corps, headed by the general of division, Count Verdier, was charged with the immediate operations against the town.—Verdier, however, began by declaring (28th March) that he could not undertake the siege with so small an amount of force as Gouvion had assigned to him, and he appealed to Buonaparte *direct* against the decision of the commander-in-chief. Buonaparte directed that Verdier's demands should be complied with, and the siege proceeded; but this appeal of Verdier's produced further differences, which, Verdier

alleged, went so far, that Gouvion *wished to prevent the capture of the place;* but this charge was, we suppose, unfounded. At length, on the 19th September, after *six months* of operations, and after *one hundred and five days* of open trenches, an assault was made, but so gallantly and effectually repulsed, that the French were forced to turn the siege into a blockade, and trust to the powerful 'auxiliaries of *time, fever,* and *famine*' for the eventual capture of the place. Upon this—

'General Verdier, who had been already indisposed with a fever(!), and was desperately mortified, both by this failure and by his differences with General Gouvion, *withdrew himself* (*se refugia*) to Perpignan, and the two generals made mutual complaints to the emperor.'

Verdier not only withdrew himself without leave but against orders; for he asked, under colour of his fever, Gouvion's permission to retire, and being refused, he gives him notice that 'rather than continue in command where his honour and character are compromised, he will *go into the hospital as a private soldier.*' But a wound in an officer's character not being an hospital case, he could not, we presume, find refuge there; and we see by Gouvion's report to the minister of war, that the dissatisfied general took *French leave,* and quitted the army altogether.

This command before Girona was very unpopular; for Marshal Augereau, who had been nominated to relieve Gouvion, was detained at Perpignan by a fit of the gout, which Gouvion, no doubt, thought to be a pretence; for he—Gouvion—also left his army without leave or license, and came to Perpignan to hasten his successor, which, not being able to do so by persuasion, he at length was obliged to constrain him (*le contraindre*) to proceed to the army by suddenly (*brusquement*) quitting Perpignan on the 5th of October, and withdrawing (*se refugiant*) to his own home in the interior of France, as a private gentleman—leaving the marshals, the generals, the besiegers, and the besieged to settle their matters as they best might. Gouvion's secession cured at once Augereau's gout and Verdier's fever, and they both immediately joined the army before Girona, and, after a three months' further siege and blockade, took the town by famine and capitulation. We have no trace of the Emperor's decision on this series of squabbles, and we suppose he treated them as he did the dissensions between Massena and Ney in the campaign of 1811, of which M. Belmas gives the following account:—

'Marshal Ney, who had been from the commencement of the campaign in open difference (*scission*) with the general-in-chief (Massena), positively refused to obey his orders, [for maintaining a menacing position at Guarda] preferring the withdrawing from Portugal by Almeida, and thence to Salamanca, to recruit and refresh the army. Massena, irritated by a refusal which compromised his authority, thought it necessary to send away (*renvoyer*) Marshal Ney, hoping that by this example of severity, exercised on one of the first officers of the empire, he might restore subordination in the army.'

The following extracts from Massena's own letter to Berthier, giving his account of this affair, are curious:—

'*Celorico, 22d March,* 1811, *eleven at night.*

'Monseigneur,—I find myself reduced at last to an extremity which I have long endeavoured to avoid. The Marshal Duke of Elchingen [Ney] has put the finishing stroke to his preceding insubordination. As this disobedience might have results disastrous to the Emperor's enemies, I have ordered the generals of the several divisions of his army no longer to obey any other orders than mine. It is, Monseigneur, very afflicting to an old soldier so long in the command of armies, and so honoured with the Emperor's confidence, to be forced to such extreme measures with respect to one of his colleagues.—But the Marshal Duke of Elchingen has not ceased since my arrival at the army to thwart me in all my military operations. I have been, perhaps, too patient: but I was far from supposing that he would abuse my forbearance to such a scandalous extremity as he has now done. But *the Duke of Elchingen's character is well known;* and I shall say no more about it. I have ordered him to return into Spain, there to await his Majesty's orders.'

The truth is, all went on smoothly with these gentlemen as long as they were victorious, and had nothing to do but to divide the spoils of the conquered and the rewards of their master; but as soon as the tide began to turn, and when they had nothing to share but Wellington's blows and Napoleon's censures, every French army exhibited the discord of Agramant's camp.

Of the military foresight, skill, and courage which designed, executed, and defended the lines of Torres Vedras, the following summary from the official mouthpiece of the enemy is worth the attention of our readers:—

'Such a mass of troops (English, Portuguese, and Spanish) intrenched in positions so formidable, having in their rear the safe and spacious harbour of Lisbon, and affording the opportunity for bringing the maritime power and wealth of England to support her soldiers on the field, offers to the attention of mankind the *most wonderful combination of circumstances* that can be found in the military annals of the world.'

No doubt M. Belmas means, by attributing so much of this success to a *wonderful combination of circumstances,* to diminish the personal glory of the Duke of Wellington. But what is military genius, but the faculty of preparing and combining circumstances? And when it it recollected that Sir Arthur Wellesley, in his defence of the Cintra Convention in 1808, when there was no prospect of his ever having anything to do with them, foretold, as it were, the capabilities of the position of Torres Vedras, and when we find him on his return to Portugal, and during his advance into Spain in 1809, preparing this barrier against future possibilities, it cannot be denied that it was indeed 'a wonderful combination of circumstances,' in which genius did all, and left nothing to accident or chance.

In the retreat which followed, Ney commanded the rear guard with skill and bravery, but without success, and was so dispirited, that, as we have seen, he insisted on retreating farther than Massena at first thought of going; but Wellington soon forced Massena to be of Ney's opinion, and after a series of 'unfortunate' affairs, they were at last driven back upon Salamanca.

It was in the course of this retreat that Berthier wrote from Paris a private letter to Massena—in which, after stating the Emperor's criticisms on Massena's conduct in Portugal, he adds a remarkable assertion:—

'We are perfectly informed—indeed better than you are—of the movements of the English by the English themselves. The Emperor reads the London newspapers, and *every day a great number of letters from the* Opposition; some of which accuse Lord Wellington, and speak in detail of your operations. England trembles for her army in Spain, &c.'

This additional proof of the British spirit and true patriotism of the Opposition *of that day* needs no comment!

The French were entirely defeated at *Fuentes d'Onor,* and fell back in such haste that they could not even communicate with Almeida, which they left to its fate—one single soldier only contriving to get in with orders to the Governor to blow it up and abandon it, which orders were obeyed; and the French army never stopped their retrogade movement till they reached Salamanca, where the unlucky Massena, covered as he was with 'the glory of the day,' was deprived of the command, and Buonaparte sent a new Marshal—Marmont—to try his luck with the terrible Wellington.

Napoleon told Marmont to take the initiative, but when Marmont, in pursuance of the spirit and almost the letter of these positive instructions, provoked the battle of Salamanca, *and lost it,* Buonaparte (who, as Marmont had before hinted to Berthier, had a convenient facility of *forgetting* even his own orders) turned round on Marmont, and on the receipt of the despatches of the 22nd July, directed the Duke of Feltre, minister of war, to send him a very sharp censure of his conduct, which Feltre delayed to do for some months, waiting Marmont's recovery from the severe wounds he received in the battle.

The Duke of Wellington thought Marmont's movements injudicious, and wrote the following summary of the battle to Sir T. Graham.

'*Flores d'Avila, 25th July,* 1812.

'I cannot allow the despatches to go off without writing you a few lines respecting our action of the 22nd. We had a race for the large Arapiles, which is the more distant of the two detached hills, which you will recollect on the right of our position. This race the French won, and they were too strong to be dislodged without a general action.

'I knew that the French were to be joined by the cavalry of the army of the north on the 22nd or 23rd, and that the army of the centre [Joseph's] was likely to be in motion. Marmont ought to have given me a *pont d'or,* and he would have made a handsome operation of it. But instead of that, and after manœuvring all the morning in the usual French style, nobody knew with what object, he at last passed my right in such a manner, at the same time without engaging, that he would have either carried *our* Arapiles, or he would have confined us entirely to our position. This was not to be endured, and we fell upon him, turning his left flank, and I never saw an army receive such a beating.'

What force, what simplicity, what true grandeur, even in this familiar note to a private friend!

Marmont, however, was not singular in his presumption that he was strong enough to beat the English, for Suchet writes to Joseph from Valencia, 30th June,—

'Marshal Marmont may unite the greater part of the army of Portugal, and I doubt whether, in the *present state of England*—[the French always calculated on the factious spirit at home as a powerful auxiliary]—Lord Wellington dare hazard a battle. He has too much to lose, and the French too much glory to gain, to venture an engagement so far from his ships.'

But Suchet had his own troubles. He ends the same letter by these words:—

'In my present position, I find myself under the disagreeable necessity of entreating your Majesty [Joseph] to request the Emperor to give *me a successor* in this command, who—more happy than I—may find your Majesty disposed to believe his reports, and who may possess enough of your Majesty's confidence not to be selected to afford the example of a commander-in-chief's being called from an extensive government and indispensable duties, to make a march of twenty day's distance from his headquarters with 12,000 men.'

On Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath, being repaired.

With best of food—of beer and wines,
Here may you pass a merry day;
So shall "mine host," while Phœbus shines,
Instead of straw, make good his hay.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 2nd of April, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH.	Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns,
	Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
BRITISH.	Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
	Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.
AMERICAN.	Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.
BRAZILIAN.	Schooner Liebre, 8 guns, Captain Antonio Santos.

Advertisements.

Victoria Barraca.

HENRY HOKER, begs to inform his friends, and the public, that he has taken the extensive premises situated Calle de la Victoria, No. 284, on lease for a term of years, where he intends to carry on Barraca business in all its branches, and solicits their favour and protection.

Has excellent lofts for storing grain. a4 4t

WANTED.

AN APPRENTICE to the Milinery and Dress-Making business. Apply at No. 48, Calle de Corrientes.

(Continued from first page.)

that one of every five of them be shot, as a just punishment for joining the foreigner to invade the country, and by such defection causing the prolongation of the blockade and the consequent privations which the country so heroically suffers.

After some observations from Señores Pedro Medrano and Argerich, the latter of whom averred that no other government but that of Señor Rosas could have caused the enthusiasm in the troops of the line and militia, which marched to put down the rebellion of 28th October last in the South, the draft of reply proposed by the Special Committee was agreed to.

The above mentioned discussion is detailed at length in the *Gaceta* of Monday last. The same paper of Thursday contains the explanatory observations of Señor Garrigós, on laying before the House the project of the Committee of Finance for the emission of 12 millions of dollars in Bank notes, and the creation of 10 millions of 6 per cent stock, with the observations of other members.

Señor Garrigós said, that the Committee had attentively considered the subject, and discussed the various means which presented themselves to cover the deficit of 14,343,521 dollars 5½ reals, in the estimates of the year. A loan in the present situation of the commercial community was impossible. The issuing of Custom-house bills, to be received in payment of duties, when this unjust blockade be raised, presented insuperable objections, and was besides too much on the plan of the usurper chief of the Oriental State, who placed there by foreign aid, must soon descend from his post, and was therefore heedless how he delapidated the public money. In fine, the Committee saw no better plan than that which it now proposed. The 12 millions would be issued by degrees, in order to create as little injury as possible, and the present holders of 6 per cents. are secured from loss by any decline in price as the new stock cannot be sold under 60. This description of public securities is becoming every day more valuable from its rapid redemption, and regular payment of the dividends; so that in fact there are few sellers, and it is more than probable that a considerable portion of the present emission will pass into the hands of capitalists, and be invested in 6 per cent. Stock, causing a rise in price even above 60. The Committee has proposed to place at the disposal of the government a greater sum than the estimates required, not only faithfully to provide for the interest and redemption of said Stock, but to meet any excess which may arise by the advance of prices in articles purchased for the public service.

A new emission was doubtless a serious evil, but as he had before stated, 'extraordinary times require extraordinary measures,' and the salvation of the country was above all other considerations.

The project of the Committee was agreed to, and will be found inserted in our journal of this day at the head of the 'Official Documents.'

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

March 28.—Wind N. W.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 29.—Wind N. W

No arrivals or sailings.

March 30.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

March 31.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

Three schooners were in sight this afternoon steering up the river.

April 1.—Wind N. shifted to E. in the evening, strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 2.—Wind E. S. E. strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

April 3.—Wind N. N. E. slight rain.

No arrivals or sailings.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

28th ult. Two French launches and one of their armed whale boats arrived from Martin Garcia.

29th. A launch and a whale boat returned to outer roads from a night cruise off point Quilmes. Beef boat arrived and sailed.

30th. The French schooner of war Firmeza, arrived from the eastward this morning after a long absence. When she was seen at day-break, three French launches hurried towards her from the outer roads, doubtless conceiving she was something else. A French launch and two of their whale boats pulled from the outer roads this afternoon to the northward; one of the latter returned.

31st. The Firmeza sailed before day-break to the eastward. A French armed balandra or cutter arrived, supposed from Montevideo. A French launch was cruising last night to the N., and a whale boat to the S.

1st inst. A launch and a whale boat cruised last night to the N., and returned to outer roads this morning.

2nd. Two whale boats cruised to the N. last night and returned.

A boat containing several persons was off the Recoleta at day-break this morning, apparently at anchor. French boats went to her, took out her people and sent her adrift. She floated on shore off the Retiro, and when overhauled had neither sails, oars, or any appurtenances. She appeared to be a fishing boat.

3rd. A balandra was in sight at day break to the northward. A French launch and a whale boat went to her and conducted her to the outer roads. The French armed balandra which arrived on 31st ult., sailed during the last night. The balandra above mentioned and a launch sailed for Martin Garcia.

This day (4th inst.) completes the 739th day of the blockade.

Monday last was the anniversary of the birth day of Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, Governor and Captain General of the Province, upon which day he completed his forty-seventh year, having been born on the 30th March 1793. There were considerable demonstrations on the occasion this year in Buenos Ayres. At mid-day the cannon of the Marine Artillery were fired at the Retiro.* In the course of the day, officers civil and military in full dress, paid their respects to H. E. In the evening various mansions in the vicinity of the private residence of H. E. were illuminated. At the front entrance to the latter a company of the regiment *Restauradores* was stationed, and the splendid bands of the the garrison with the usual retinue, lights, and escort, serenaded and traversed the streets, amidst discharges of rockets, &c.

* This firing was not by government order.

"April Fool Day," (1st inst.,) was kept up this year in Buenos Ayres with great spirit amongst the British and North American community, judging from the number of persons sent on "sleeveless errands."

The Weather has been fine during the week. Thermometer 58 to 75.

The agreeable weather of Sunday last attracted numerous equestrians of both sexes out of town. The Alameda and Retiro were well attended.

A despatch to the government dated Bahia Blanca 24th February, from Colonel Martiniano Rodriguez, gives a more detailed account of the victory obtained over a body of 150 Indians, on 8th of said month. Noticed in our No. 705.

Seeing is Beleiving.

In South America, the whole population is equestrian. No man goes to visit his next door neighbour on foot; and even the beggars in the street ask alms on horseback. A French traveller being solicited for charity by one of these mounted petitioners, at Buenos Ayres, makes the following entry in his note book.—"16th November. Saw a beggar this morning, who asked alms of me, mounted on a tall grey horse. The English have a proverb, that says—'Set a beggar on horseback, and he'll ride to the devil!' I had often heard this mentioned, but never saw one upon his way before.

We remember to have seen in Paris a man in a sort of chaise, grinding an organ, drawn by two ponies, and followed by a boy—begging from house to house. From the faded *livery* worn by the boy, we set the whole down as a burlesque. *Mirror.*

Negroes' Heir Loom.

Some years ago, the boiler-men negroes on Huckenfield estate were overheard by the book keeper discoursing on this subject, (the superiority of the whites,) and various opinions were given, till the question was thus set at rest by an old African:—"When God Almighty make de world, him make two men, a nigger and a buckra; and him give dem two box, and him tell dem for make dem choice. Nigger, (nigger greedy from time,) when him find one box heavy, him take it, and buckra take t'other; when dem open de box, buckra see pen, ink, and paper; nigger box full up with hoe and bill, and hoe and bill for nigger till this day."

HAYDN.

Haydn, the musician, delighted in saying, that he owed all his good fortune to his having a bad wife. On first marrying, to avoid perpetual quarrels, he used to quit his bad half to join his better friends, with whom he used to revel for weeks together. Having returned home after a considerable absence, his wife next morning, whilst he was in bed, followed his example, by decamping, taking with her all his clothes, even shoes, stockings, and small clothes. He was now under the necessity of doing something to cover his nakedness; and he resorted to music as a trade, which he soon advanced to a profession, and made the ground work of his immortality.

A vain and covetous nobleman employed an architect to erect for him a splendid mausoleum. When it was completed, he said to the artist, "Is there any thing wanting to complete it?" "Nothing but your lordship's corpse," replied the architect.

Advertisement.

WANTED.

A Male and Female servant. Apply at Mr. Frank's, Calle de la Paz.

PRICES CURRENT.

Doubloons, Spanish	340	a	345	dollars each
Do. Patriot	340	a	345	do. do.
Plata macuquina	18	a	19	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	21	a	22	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	21	a	22	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	55	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none.*			
Exchange on England	3	a	*nom*	penceperdol
Do. Rio Janeiro		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo	23	a		per patacon
Do. United States		a		perU.S.dollar
Hides, Ox, best	46	a	48	dls.p. pesada
Do. country	40	a	42	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	42	a	43	do. do.
Do. salted	34	a	35	do. do.
Do. Horse	15	a	17	do. each.
Nutria Skins	5¾	a	6¼	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	70	a	75	do. per dozen
Wool, common	13	a	15	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	30	a	32	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	22	a	24	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen	34	a	35	
Deer skins per dozen	16	a	17	
Hair, long	95	a	100	do.per arr'ba
Do. mixed	45	a	50	do. do.
Jerked Beef	24	a	26	doperquintal
Tallow, melted	17	a	18	do.per.arrb'a
Horns	250	a	450	per mil.
Flour, (North American)		a	*none*	
Salt, on board		a	none	per fan
Discount	1	a	1½	pr ct. pr.month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 360 dollars. The lowest price 300 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 3 pence. The lowest ditto 3 pence. No transactions.

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George Thomas, Responsible Editor.